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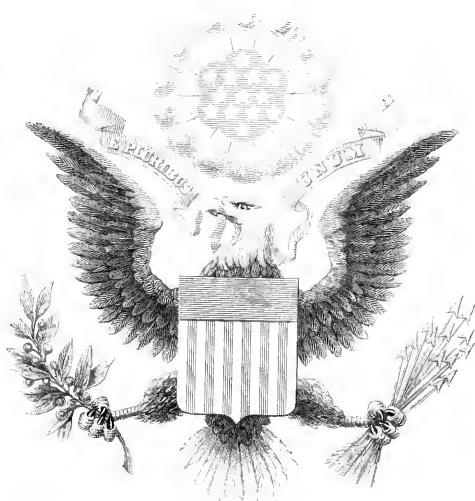
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Theodore Roosevelt



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1857-1905

SOME men habitually follow precedents; some make them. In the latter class belongs the man we install to-day in the proudest office in the world.

Of those Vice-Presidents of the United States who have been called to higher responsibilities in mid-term, he is the first whose party has made him its next candidate for President. He is the first, also, whose candidature at any time has been crowned with victory. His nomination was unanimous, and his election sealed by the largest popular vote ever cast. And to a man of his moral mould, the glory of this sweeping approval lies not in the fact that, like Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland and McKinley, he is called to administer the Presidency

for another four years, but in the sense that so many of the countrymen he loves have deemed him worthy of it.

To him whom eighty million freemen have chosen for the honor of their most exalted service, to-day's tribute comes from the majority with the acclaim of triumph, from the minority with the grace of a patriotic impulse. The gathering at the Capital of the Nation is composed of more varied elements than ever met to celebrate a monarch's coronation. In the great parade which escorts our Chief Magistrate from the legislative to the executive end of the city are represented every social class and condition, every political party and faction, every religious creed, every race and color sheltered under the flag of liberty. Such a group aptly corresponds to the multitude of diverse interests centered in the personality of one whom we have known, in his quarter-century of public activity, as lawmaker and administrator, frontiersman and scholar, soldier and citizen, busy worker in many callings and helpful friend of all.

At a casual glance it seems as if an unbridgable gulf lay between the strenuous and the simple life, and that there could be no sincere advocacy of the one by an apostle of the other. But this man's philosophy is broad enough to comprehend both.

In its view, he who leads the simple life is content to be what nature made him, instead of what others think he ought to be ; to use the common instruments he finds next his hand, instead of wasting time and opportunity in a vain struggle to get better ones ; to do the plain duty of the hour, and leave the remoter consequences to take care of themselves. The strenuous life supplements the simple. One takes up the daily task with the tools that lie nearest ; the other puts it through with a force which makes obstacles contemptible.

These ideas are as old as written history. The Patriarchs were the world's first exemplars of the simple life, and the inspired Preacher has reduced to one maxim the principle of the strenuous life: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." In the combination of such method and such effort is summed up the whole career of Theodore Roosevelt, who is inaugurated in form as President of the United States, but greeted in spirit as the Typical American.

FRANCIS E. LEUPP.



Charles W. Fairbanks



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practiced his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the Senate; was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885; was Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Conventions in 1892 and 1898; was unanimously

chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention; was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform: was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was Chairman of the United States High Commissioners; was elected to the United States Senate January 20, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was re-elected in 1903; was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention of 1904, and elected.



THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IHE Inauguration of the President of the United States, as simple in form as it appears to be, is to the thinking man one of the most august ceremonies that can take place on the globe. Unlike the coronation of a monarch, attended with the pomp and parade designed to distinguish and set him apart from the people and impress them with a sense of his supremacy, it is the simple induction into the office of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation of freemen of the man whom they have chosen to preside over them.

English statesmen have said that the presidential election is the most impressive thing to be seen in America. The Inauguration of the President, thus elected by the free ballots of the people, is the consummation of that impressive act. Every four years for more than a century this ceremony

has recurred, crowning not more the expressed will of the victorious majority than the peaceable and loyal acquiescence of the defeated minority. While at the preceding election the several political parties, who have fought a campaign of strenuous and sometimes bitter antagonism, meet in the final contest to cast their ballots, no sooner is their will recorded than the minority yields quietly to the choice of the majority, and when, a few months later, on the 4th of March, the men chosen by the majority are installed in office by the simple ceremony of taking a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States, not only do the minority acquiesce in the choice, but they accept that choice as their own and do their part, as far as may be, to render the new administration a success and a blessing to the whole people. Thus, from this moment the Chief Magistrate becomes President of the whole people and governs the whole people. From this moment every State and every individual citizen is represented by him.

No ruler on earth is so great or so powerful as the President thus inaugurated; because behind him stand a united and free people. No armies are needed to do more than the necessary policing of the Nation; no navies to do more than render

safe those paths through which our activities lead. For among the peaceful millions who fill the avenues of commerce exists the greatest army that the world can know—the whole body of a free people armed with the mighty spirit of free institutions. The power of the President lies in the recognition that he is the representative of the people of every party and every class.

No great pomp, no vast display of armed hosts, attend the ceremonial to impress the imagination with flaunting emblems of a counterfeit glory. The President rides to the Capitol accompanied, if he be entering on his office for the first time, by the President whose term is expiring, preceded by a few police officers to prevent inconvenience, and attended by a small body of troops in the regular service and another body from the volunteer soldiery, not to guard him, but to keep order—least of all, to impress the people with the emblems of power; merely to testify the respect in which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation is held. Arrived at the Capitol, in the sight of all the people, he solemnly takes the simple oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and reads an inaugural address in which he states the views he has matured on matters important to the welfare of the people,

and declares his intention to administer his office in accordance with his oath.

In all the long line of Presidents not one has violated this oath. That there have been shortcomings on the part of some of the incumbents of the office, no one may deny. Human nature is frail at best, and the wisest men are not always wise. That there has been wide diversity of views on their part as to the interpretation to be placed on some of the provisions of the organic law, may be admitted. But no conscious, intentional violation of the law has ever been rightly charged against any one who ever held that high office. The President is as amenable to the law as the meanest citizen. The spirit of America is freedom and in this spirit lies his strength.

The significance of this great ceremony is founded in this spirit of governing according to the laws of a free country, and that spirit is today not merely the animating life of the American people, but the hope of all the Nations of the earth. Like Christianity its benignant blessings reach even those who fail to recognize its teachings. As the Gulf Stream tempers the atmosphere of every coast it approaches; so this Great Republic, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,"

ameliorates conditions in the most despotic government where its spirit is known.

Into the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States is being inaugurated this 4th of March, 1905, a man who has been called to it by an almost unexampled majority of the people. No President in our time has come into the office better equipped for its great duties or with higher ideals. In character and in training he has had no superior. Representative of all parts of the country, he knows that the one greatest thing on earth is faithfully to execute the office of President and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.



GEORGE WASHINGTON was the founder of the National Capital, and planned the city which was inevitably given his name. This was his last task, and none, except the winning of the Revolution and the making of the Constitution, seemed more important to him. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton made the agreement by which the south got the Federal district in exchange for the assumption by the nation of the state revolutionary debts, the desire of the north. But Washington's far-seeing mind had first suggested the site upon the Potomac after the Constitution makers had been convinced, under the remembrance of the attack of the ill-requited revolutionary soldiers on Congress in Philadelphia in 1783, that the new government should have its own independent capital, a lesson emphasized by the sad experiences of national governments in Paris, London and other capitals. Thomas

Jefferson gave the benefit of his observations in Paris, and L'Enfant and Endicott gave expert assistance, while much thought and effort were contributed by the distinguished Commissioners of the Federal District, but it was George Washington who first selected the place and then planned the District of Columbia and the City of Washington, on a scale commensurate with his foreview of the coming growth of the United States. The "magnificent distances," the wide avenues and many park spaces, which provoked derision rather than admiration long after Washington had departed, illustrated his expectations of the future greatness of his country, then so young, so small, so poor. Washington, the first great expansionist, looked across the continent and through the centuries, and planned accordingly, while lesser men were wondering whether the new government would live, and how long the thin line of young states along the Atlantic border would last. It was most fortunate that the general direction of the preparations for the National Capital was left to Washington, and practically without limitation. The new government had no money to give him for this purpose, but Washington had learned, in the Revolutionary war, how to accomplish great results without

money. Washington personally begged from the nineteen original proprietors of the soil of the future Federal City more than half of their holdings, which they conveyed to the United States without receiving even the nominal dollar of return. It was with the money obtained from the sale of some of this land, supplemented by loans from Virginia and Maryland, the mother states which had ceded the sovereignty of the one hundred square miles of the Federal District, that the President's house, the Congress house and the other buildings for the national government were made ready before, under President John Adams in 1800, its offices were removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

If Washington had lived the development of the National Capital on a proper scale would probably have been begun by the national government as soon as its increasing income justified the expenditure. Thomas Jefferson, the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, sympathized with all the founder's purposes for the National Capital, and the influence of the two men would have made it from the beginning what it ought to have been—the special care of the whole people. It would have been possible to adopt then the plan, long afterwards advocated by Senator Hoar,

to have the local tax payers contribute reasonable taxes, and the national government bear all the rest of the expense of the making and maintenance of the National Capital, whether one-half or two-thirds, or whatever might be necessary. But George Washington died the year before the seat of the national government was removed to the District of Columbia, and Jefferson, though showing his interest in many ways, would not, in truth could not, do what Washington might have done. And so, for seventy-eight years the national government allowed the comparatively few people who lived in the District to carry the burden of capital making and maintenance, instead of sharing it with their fellow countrymen, who had the same interest and responsibility. The national government built its later buildings and made improvements around them, and it built the aqueduct, bringing water from Great Falls, primarily for its use. But beyond that, it did practically nothing. The District tax payers struggled heroically to meet their heavy obligations, with that public spirit, which in time of war has always furnished more than the District's quota to the nation's service in the field. They went deeply in debt in the undertaking.

Alexandria, in 1846, became weary of the

exactions of residence in the National Capital and procured the retrocession of the Virginia side of the District.

The long neglect of the District by the national government, after the latter began to receive considerable revenues, was apparently due to the uncertainty as to whether the movement to remove the National Capital nearer the heart of the great west might not succeed. It was certainly not until after that movement had been stopped forever by the Civil War, which made it impossible to change the seat of Government because of the sacrifices that had been made for it, that the long suspended plans of George Washington were put in execution. By that time the extension of the telegraph and the railroad had destroyed the argument that the tide water capital was too far from the center of the nation, and the National Capital had become known not only generally, to the whole country, but personally to the hundreds of thousands of men who came at the call of war. It had become endeared to them and to those whom they represented; instead of proposing that it should be removed they wanted to see it improved. At the right moment the right man appeared, and Shepherd, backed by Grant, who had felt strongly the new

interest in the old capital, and supported by Congress, began the work of improvement in a large way, under Washington's plans. He literally drove the plough share of progress all over the City of Washington at once, and so made it absolutely necessary for his successors to carry on the work, as it has been done to this day. Even then, the national government made no contribution to the expenditures. But it became apparent that it could not remain in that untenable position, and in 1878 it was ready to admit that it ought to share the expenses of its capital, at least on a half-and-half basis with the resident tax payers, although it would not do anything for the past, except to assume half of the debt for the improvements which it had authorized the Shepherd regime to make. Seventy-five million dollars, it was estimated, ought to have been spent by the national government on its National Capital up to that time. But the people of the District generally were very glad to have the national government take up a part of the burden for the future, and the arrangement, made in what was called "the compact of 1878," worked so well that it has greatly improved conditions here, although many look forward hopefully to the adoption at some time of Senator Hoar's plan.

Congress, under the quaint phrase of the Constitution, exercises "exclusive legislation" over the District of Columbia. It could not, of course, exercise executive authority directly, and therefore from time to time, has authorized various forms of executive government in the District of Columbia. It provided none for the whole District until 1871, when it created the territorial form of government, with a governor, a legislature, a delegate in Congress. Prior to that time the City of Washington had its government, of a Mayor and councils, the City of Georgetown a similar government, (Alexandria having always had a like government of its own), while the rest of the District was under levy courts. A judiciary for the whole District of Columbia was set up by the act of 1801, and the Metropolitan police department, to meet war exigencies, in 1861. Suffrage continued from the beginning until 1874, when the reaction against the rough methods and great expense of the Shepherd improvements, together with the change in the political complexion of the Congress brought about a new order of things. There was an inter-regnum during which Congress, with the assistance of three temporary Commissioners, exercising executive authority over the District, prepared the act of June, 1878, (which the

Supreme Court of the United States terms "the Constitution of the District of Columbia") providing its permanent form of Government by three Commissioners, two appointed by the President from residents of the District and a third an army engineer of high rank detailed for the purpose. It is a real government by public opinion, since there is no partisan politics, no "boss" or "machine" to confuse or defeat the voice of the people. At the same time, Congress made the stipulation for a division of the expenses and abolished the suffrage, no longer desired by the property-holders generally, and which Congress thought incompatible with the new financial arrangement, since the United States could not submit to be taxed by voters in the District of Columbia.

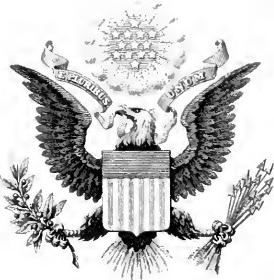
The National Capital has great distinction because of the great men who have done great work in it; because it has been not only the official residence of Presidents, the place of meeting of the Congress and the Supreme Court, but the place where the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries have performed their functions, because moreover, especially in recent years, important scientific and educational work has been done here. The men and women drawn here by the special labors of a National Capital, or by its in-

creasing attractions, have made a peculiarly brilliant and interesting society in connection with the permanent residents, who have always been exceptionally intelligent and cultivated. Beautiful for situation, unsurpassed in its landscape and surroundings, and rich in classic structures, it has become increasingly beautiful in its edifices, avenues and parks. It is not strange that every year brings more visitors, more conventions, and more desirable accessions to its citizenship.

From the windows of the Washington Monument, five hundred feet above the ground, and almost in the center of the original District of Columbia, one can survey almost its entire extent without a glass. It is a small state, though not so small as Athens, or as Rome, in the day of its greatest power. It is smaller than any other political division of the United States, although it has more population than any one of six states—Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada—and than any of the territories. It is not rich in money, as riches go today, for it is not commercial or manufacturing. But it is rich in memories and associations, in greatness, intellectual and spiritual, in outward beauty and inward grace, and in its assured future, with the certainty that it will grow in beauty and power with the growth

of the great nation which it represents, until it becomes emphatically the capital of all capitals. The country has shown in unmistakable ways, especially since the celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia in 1900, its desire to have its Capital advanced and embellished in every possible way, and those who for the time being represent the will of the people in the government of the National Capital are more and more endeavoring to meet that desire.

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President, Board of Commissioners of
the District of Columbia.*



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